BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

The following rates for subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 5
" 3 months 15 00
" 6 months 25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 5 00
" 6 months 10 00

Always to be paid in advance and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

About Town.—We have been about town some recently, and "little birds" have brought us intelligence also; and although our people speak generally of the demoralization and corruption of the times, we beleive they have but little idea—but a faint conception—of the vice, immorality, corruption and crime that prevail in this once goodly City of Raleigh. We cannot go into details, for time and space would fail us; but we shall continue, from time to time, the "thread of our discourse."

One of the many glaring evils existing in our midst is that of allowing slaves to hire their own time—that is to get some one to "stand" for them, for a consideration, and then work when and where they please, and do as they please generally. These are mostly mechanics, and while they create dissatisfaction among other slaves, they at the same time exert a very pernicious influence. You will generally find their shops thronged with disobedient slaves and worthless white men—loungers and loafers. If the negro is to be a slave, he must necessarily have a master; and that master should be held responsible when he allows his slave to be a medium for the propagation of vice and crime.—How many such slaves are there in Raleigh? We know not the number, but there are many. We know there is a law prohibiting slaves from hiring their own time, but it is easily evaded, and we believe seldom or never enforced.

Refugee negroes, too, are frequently put off to themselves in families for their own maintenance. Many—most of these prefer to steal what they need to working for it. This is an evil that ought to be remedied, if possible.

On last Monday night a widow lady near Raleigh had her house entered and robbed.—Among other things a large side of leather was taken. Some of the negro shoe shops of the City were visted the next day for the purpose of ascertaining whether the leather had been brought to any of them. The leather was not found, but loitering slaves and worthless white men were found in these shops, some sleeping, some idling, &c. This is one instance. We could enumerate others.

It is rumored that there is a "Tiger" in town, also, houses of assignation, gambling hells, &c. We trust our authorities—we mean our civil authorities, will be active and vigilent. Unless a check is put upon the growing vices of our City it will soon rival Washington City, Richmond, and other places already notorious for their many corruptions.

We have written this as a warning. If need be we shall hereafter deal in particulars.

The "Local" is frequently urged to "pitch into" this man and that, this thing and that, this official and that, &c. We are not a "young bird," nor are we a "cats-paw." Our column is open to those who wish to make such assaults over their own names. We think we understand our duties, and we intend to endeavor to discharge them without fear, favor, or affection, but we respectfully decline assuming responsibility for Tom, Dick or Harry. Whatever responsibility we assume we hold ourselves responsible for, but we have no ambition to figure in street fights in the causes of others. Items of local or general interest will be thankfully received.—Cases of malfeasance in office we will publish when a reliable witness gives us the information. Any dereliction of public duty, in any case, is a legitimate subject for newspaper comment, and when such is known to us, or where we have credible witnesses, it shall be exposed. But we cannot undertake to fight all the meanness of the times single-handed.

A Directory.—The "Local" announces that to-morrow or next day the *Progress* will contain a Directory of the Confederate and State Officers, with their Headquarters, in Raleigh. This directory has been gotten up with considerable trouble, for the convenience of the public. We tender our thanks to the heads of Departments, their clerks &c., for the cheerful assistance rendered us. Should there be any errors or omissions we will thank officers to correct them, that the list may be both complete and correct. It is difficult—almost impossible—to make it so at first, but we shall persevere until our object is accomplished.

A gentleman with a very muddy extremity of one of his limbs yesterday assured us that he had just stepped into a shoe over mudhole deep. We recommended scraping.

Col. J. N. Whitford, of the 67th, was in this city on Monday, and we were pleased to learn from his own lips that his broken arm was doing well. Col. W. will soon be in the saddle again.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1865 NO. 53

We learn that the recent rains have swelled the water courses almost beyond precedent and that many bridges and mill dams have been swept away or materially injured. Our railroad operations will probably be much deranged for a few days.

The condition of our market yesterday morning may be judged of from the fact that even Bib had to go home with an empty bag.

Resigned.—Captain Alfred W. Dockery, of Richmond county, and the 38th Reg't N. C. Troops has resigned.

The Stalls in the Wilmington market house, rented a few days ago, brought $20,280 more than they rented for last year.

Col. E. C. Anderson has assumed command of the post at Charleston, including all the troops and batteries in the city.

Review of Troops at Wilmington.—We think that if Butler and Porter should take it into their heads to try Wilmington again they will find "Jordan a hard road to travel." There has been a grand review of all the troops at that place of which the *Carolinian* says:

If it will be any satisfaction to Beast Butler and his friends to know what we are about to say, they are welcome to the intelligence.

A portion of the troops stationed in the vicinity of Wilmington, were reviewed yesterday at half past 12 o'clock, by Gen. Bragg, and the affair brought out a very considerable concourse of citizens and ladies; some of the latter being on horseback, attended by their cavaliers, and adding much to the interest of the occasion. It is not often that we have an opportunity of witnessing such a sight as that of yesterday, when at one view we took in one full General, two Major Generals, several Brigadiers, muchly field officers, upwards of a right smart of horn blowers, and occasionally a "fellow with a gun." These last carried "sharp-pinted things" on the end of their "weepins," which are allowed to have disturbed the eating arrangements of a good many Yanks, if not more. Every horse, mule and vehicle in the neighborhood was out, and still there was a considerable concourse of pedestrians. We cannot say that bright banners waved, &c., &c., but those dear tattered, blood-stained battle-flags which drooped their salute to the reviewing officer, were far more eloquent to all present than aught else there. Long may they wave victoriously!

The review passed off very pleasantly and successfully.

[From the New York Herald.]

SKETCH AUGUSTA, GA.

Augusta, Georgia, the most important city within reach of Gen. Sherman, and of the occupation of which we anticipate an early announcement, is, in a military sense, one of the most important cities of the South. It is situated on the Southwest bank of the Savannah, one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and has river and railroad connection with the coast at Savannah and Charleston. It is handsomely built, many of the houses being spacious and elegant, and has a population of about twenty thousand inhabitants. As the capital of Richmond county it has a spacious city hall, courthouse and jail, while a government arsenal, powder mill, hospital, and several other public buildings, grace the city. A canal, nine miles in length, furnishing an immense water power to the city, has attracted a large number of manufacturers to the city, and many important manufactories and rolling mills have been in operation here for years.

GOVERNMENT WORKS.

The war has added new importance to these. The State arsenal has been seized and enlarged by the rebel authorities, and a large powder mill has been erected. A number of other works have also been built by the rebels, until the city is almost absorbed in the production of material of war. Among these works are the following:

Confederate States Government works—Col. G. W. Rains, commander; Major John G. Barnwell, ordnance officer.

Atlanta Arsenal—Col. M. H. Wright, commander; Capt. J. H. Ausley, assistant.

Nitre and mining bureau—W. A. Pratt, superintendent.

Powder mills.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Immediately after the fall of Atlanta the rebel Government decided upon fortifying Augusta, as well as Macon and other points. Major C. L. Sayre, of the rebel inspector-general's department, was authorized to impress slaves in the counties of Richmond, Burke, Jefferson, Glasscock, Warren, Columbia, and Criven, and for a month past a large force has been engaged upon these new works. Unless a large force of veteran troops has been pushed forward into Augusta to hold these works, Slocum will walk over them against all the malitia that can be gathered together in the surrounding counties. The destruction of the works at Augusta would be a serious blow to the Confederacy.

New Advertisements—To Carpenters and others—Large lot of building material for sale.

C. D. Murry & Co.—New auction firm.

W. F. Askew & Co.—Negroes at auction.

Wm. White—Hog strayed.

Creech & Litchford—Negroes at auction.

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, Jan 11

APPLES—Green	$40
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$8
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$10
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$20 00
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$25
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$250 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GEESE	$5
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$15
MEAL	$20 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$10 bu
PORK	$5
POTATOS—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$12
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$25
RAGS	25c
RICE	$2 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$5 50
WHEAT	$50

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Jan. 9, 1865.

Beef Cattle—On the hoof at $3 per lb to $3,50 for nett meat.

Bacon—Sells from carts at $6 75 to 7 per lb.

Beeswax—$6 50 to 7 per lb.

Butter—$15 per lb.

Cotton—$1 75 to 1 80 for uncompressed, and $2 00 to $2 50 per lb for compressed.

Corn—$30 per bushel.

Copper—By the sack, $30.

Corn Meal—$30 per bushel.

Copperas—Retails at $6 to 7 per lb.

Eggs—$10 per dozen.

Flour—Scarcely any in market. Small lots have sold at $400 to 4 25 per bbl for superfine.

Forage—Fodder and Hay $25 to $30; Shucks $15 per 100 lbs.

Hides—Green $2; dry $4 50 to 5 per lb.

Leather—Sole $19 to 22; upper $25 to 30 per lb.

Lard—By the barrel $3¼ to $9 per lb.

Nails—By the keg $4 to 4 50 per lb.

Peas—Cow are scarce and in demand. Sell at $25 to $30 per bushel.

Pea Nuts—Sell from carts at $25 to $30 per bushel.

Potatoes—Irish $40; sweet $25 to $30 per bushel.

Poultry—Live fowls $6 to 12½ each, as to size; turkeys dressed $3 50 to 4 per lb.

Rice—Is scarce and in demand. Sells by the cask at $1 25 per lb.

Pork—Fresh sells from the carts at $4 50 to 5 per lb.

Salt—Sound made $35 to 40 per bushel.

Sugar—Brown $9 to 9 50 per lb.

Syrup—Sorghum $22 50 to 25 per gallon.

Sheeting—Fayetteville factory $5 00 per yard.

Spirits Turpentine—Nominal at $5 to 6 per gallon.

Tallow—$5 to 5 50 per lb.

Yarn.—Sells by the bale at $50 to 60 per bunch.

Wood—Sells by the boat load at $70 to $75 per cord.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Negro Man At Auction!

On THURSDAY THE 12TH INST., IN FRONT OF our Store we will sell one NEGRO MAN, 26 years old, perfectly sound and healthy. Also, one horse wagon, and sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 11-2t Auctioneers.

Rare Chance At Valuable Property.

On TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

The FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 16th of January, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-d6t Raleigh, N C

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **How to Send us Money**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

CITY ELECTION.

MIDDLE WARD.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.
Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce H. MAHLER, as as candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward.
Jan 10-tde

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce Col. W. H. H. TUCKER as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. ROBERT ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward.
Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate, for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular. Very Respectfully
Your ob't servant,
Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRISS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward—We are authorized to announce HACKNEY POOL, Esq., a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 10 dtd

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Editor Progress:—As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.
MANY VOTERS OF THE
Jan 7-dte EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Ms. Editor:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.
Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,
Jan 2 td J. J. OVERBY.
***Standard copy till day.

Card Notice.

There is now another lot of cotton and Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec. 30-d&w6t

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE Paper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-d1m w4t

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to
C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	W'dday	Th'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	W'dday	Th'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					62	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION
business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel I. Young.
They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
Jan 9-d6t A. J. PARTIN.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

On THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.
We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.
With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we hasten ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Desirable PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.
Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and if he retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.
JNO C. McCOWN,
Jan 3 dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
***Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C
Dec 19 d1mw3t
Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 5 tf SETH PENNY.

Ranaway! $100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, NEAR Forestville, on the 1st of January, 1865, a Negro girl by the name of MARTHA, about 16 years of age. Said girl is black, and likely—no marks recollected save holes in the ears pierced for rings. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me at Forestville, or confined in any jail so I can get her. J. J. PENNELL,
Jan 5-6t* Forestville, N. C.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Courth use, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.
M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors.*

PRINTING!

THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.
We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

"No Money."—There is much complaint made by persons in this community and vicinity holding claims against the government, because they cannot get their money, and some, unjustly as we think, censure Maj. Pierce for his inability to pay. This is wrong, because a disbursing officer cannot pay what he has not got to pay with. Maj. Pierce, as disbursing officer for this post, makes out his requisitions for funds and sends them on to Richmond, and when the money comes he promptly pays it out to all having claims properly made out and certified. Claims cannot be paid now, for the reason that there is no money to pay with. We think that all who have had dealings with Maj. Pierce's Department will bear us witness that he and his subordinates are generally prompt in the discharge of their duties.

A Mr Smith of Guilford county who was until recently a clerk in the Conscript Office in this city, and who was dismissed for improper conduct, has turned up in Norfolk.—*Conservative*

And with such are many of the "Departments" throughout the Confederacy filled. We thought Smith was a "hard egg" long before he was turned out of the bombprof, and that from the way he spouted war he ought to have been in the field; but our opinion is nothing in these matters as we are not in favor with some of the "Departments." Smith voted the yellow ticket last summer and denounced us as a traitor.

Latest Sensation.—It is asserted that Sherman, in disguise, has actually been to Columbia, S. C., and that he stopped at one of the leading hotels, where, of course, like other Generals, he was feasted on the best provisions and "new dip" the Confederacy affords. We find the following in the Wilmington *Carolinian*:

"A friend, writing us from Columbia, says: "It is currently reported that Sherman has been here in disguise. He stopped at Nickerson's Hotel."

All of which may be so, but we don't believe a word of it.

The train on the North Carolina Railroad arrived yesterday morning, but we learn it brought no mail. Why, we did not ascertain. About twice a week is as often as we get mails from Richmond now. It is said the heavy freshets, caused by the recent rains, have done considerable damage to the N. C. Railroad.

We have a Charleston paper of Monday but it contains no news from Sherman. He is no doubt re-organizing his army and making preparations for an early movement against Charleston.

The Church Intelligencer.—We have not been honored with an exchange with this paper since its removal to Charlotte, but we cheerfully transfer the following appeal from the Bishop of the Diocese, in its behalf, to our columns:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of North Carolina.

Dear Brethern: The proprietors of the *Church Intelligencer* require and deserve our co-operation. They publish a paper of acknowledged excellence, both in its mechanical execution, and in its literary and theological character. If sustained it will be a great benefit to the Church, if liberally distributed through the army, it would be a valuable boon to that body of men, to whom we owe so much, and for whose spiritual welfare we do so little. But the paper cannot be sustained, unless others will exert themselves in its behalf as well as the Editors.

I therefore request the Clergy, and others interested in the religious instruction of the people, to do what they can towards increasing the circulation of the paper, and I recommend that those who have money to give for religious objects, should include this among the objects for which they provide. If ten wealthy men would give five hundred dollars each, and fifty less favored in that respect, would give one hundred dollars each, directing that the papers to which they would be entitled by the contribution of these sums should be sent for distibution in the camps and hospitals, two important benefits would be secured—some part of the debt we owe to the army would be paid, and our useful organ of the Church maintained.

THOMAS ATKINSON.
Bishop of North Carolina.

An "Outrageous Outrage."—A letter from a lady in the Augusta *Chronicle* states that on the 15th ult., two hundred Yankees arrived at Mayfield, a village in Middle Georgia. They had taken the oath and were going on to Gen. Hood's army, but, being nearly starved, the Major in command turned them loose at the Depot, and told them to get something to eat. They went off in quick time, and scattered in every direction, killing hogs and going into ladies' houses demanding something to eat. They went around every farm. Some of them were seen fifteen miles from Mayfield; and in the lady's opinion they can never be picked up again.

The Major went to Sparta, 14 miles from the depot, and the Captain to Augusta.

The whole affair is an outrage, and ought to be investigated.

The officer was offered rations for his men if he would not disband them. But he preferred to turn them loose among helpless women and children.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE LEE FAMILY.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* publishes the pedigree of the family of General Lee. Like everything else which says anything of the great chieftain, it is very interesting. It is from an old manuscript which has been shown to the Editor. The *Chronicle* says:

This venerable manuscript, which bears the date 1750, was received by Mr. Mead (who is a gentleman of intelligence and character) from his mother, Mrs. Mead, (widow of Rev. Zachariah Mead, formerly of Richmond.) Mrs. Mead received it from her father, General Hull.—It consists of several large sheets, and is written partly in Latin and and partly in English. Accompanying the pedigree are some mutilated deeds, which, although much injured, exhibit the descending rights and titles to various lands. These deeds are in Latin, and written on the old stamped paper of England, and, to the antiquarian, are a rare object of curiosity and interest.

The genealogy of the Lee's, of Virginia, from 1666—just where this pedigree breaks off—is well known, and may be found in Bishop Meade's well-known work on "The Old Churches and Families of Virginia."

The manuscript commences abruptly with the name of "Hugo de Lega, or de Le," without date. The first name with date is that Johes de Lee, Miles, to whom Hugo de Hinton gave the lands, as by the chart. Opposite this name is the date 1333. The father of Johes de Lee was Thomas de la Lee. The simple name of Lee occurs first as Ricardus Lee, of Langly, about the year 1500. The first name of Robert is Robertus de la Lee; he married Margarita, daughter and heir of Thomas Astly, of Nordly, about 1400. The first name written in English is Thomas Lee, of Cotton, in King's Nordley, in the Parish of Alveley, who was the son of Johannes Lee.

There are several coats of arms on the manuscript. That of Ricardus Lee, of the direct line, is as follows: A shield with a crescent of a squirrel sejant, eating a nut or flower; a lion in rampant gardant in sinister chief; a star in precise middle chief; dexter chief, a blood-red field with embattled bars of blue and yellow.—The dexter base, a black cross on white field, with a lion's head, crowned, in one corner. The middle precise base is a chevron of white, on a red field, a white bar, the fesse point on a green field. The sinister base the same as the dexter chief.

The Lancelot arms are a shield with crescent squirrel—dexter chief, red field, with blue and yellow embattled bars. Sinister chief, a star on blue field. Dexter base same as sinister chief, and sinister base same as dexter chief. There are no middle divisions on this shield. The prevailing white indicates Royalty; the Star, grandeur; the Lion, courage; the Red, war; the Cross, religion, and, with the crowned lion, denotes the Church of England.

The pedigree was extracted from the London Tower, and is certified by Charles Townley, York, and John Pomfret, Rouge Croix, August 1st, 1750.

* * * *

Richard Lee, who came to Virginia in the reign of Charles I., was of a good family, Shropshire; and his son, William Lee, speaks of his picture being (as he is told) "at *Cotton*, in Shropshire, near Bridgeworth, the seat of Lancelot Lee, Esq." He came to the colony of Virginia as Secretary and one of the King's Privy Council. He settled permanently in Virginia, and exercised great influence. It was he who, with the assistance of Sir William Berkely, on the death of Cromwell, had Virginia (which was *independent* under the Protectorate,) reunited with England—having Charles II. proclaimed King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland and Virginia—two years before the Restoration. It was in consequence of this step that the ancient motto of the Virginians was "*En dat Virginia quintam*"

This Richard Lee had several children: John and Richard the two eldest, Richard was a great scholar, devoting his whole life to study, and a member of the Council of Virginia. He married a Corbin, and had five sons—Richard, Phillip, Frances, Thomas, Henry—and one daughter (who married William Fitzhugh, of King George.) Richard settled in London as a Virginia merchant. His children came back to Virginia. George married a Wormly—then a Fairfax. One daughter married a Corbin; another, a Tuberville. Phillip, the second son of Richard Lee, settled in Maryland. Francis, the third son, died a bachelor. Thomas, the fourth son, married a Ludwell—one of the most influential families in the Colony. The issue of this marriage was six sons—Phillip Ludwell, Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William and Arther—and two daughter. Philip Ludwell Lee married a Miss Steptoe. He succeeded his father on the estate of Stratford, in Westmoreland. He left two daughters. Matilda, the eldest, married General Henry Lee, of the Revolution; and Flora married Mr. Ludwell Lee, of Loudoun. Thomas Ludwell Lee settled in Stafford, and married a Miss Aylett. Richard Henry Lee was educated in England. He married, first, a Miss Aylett, and then a Miss Pinkard. Francis Lightfoot Lee was almost as distinguished in the Revolutionary period as an orator and a statesman as his brother. He married the daughter of Colonel John Tayloe, of Richmond county. The fifth son, William, was sheriff and alderman of the city of London. Arthur, the sixth and youngest son, as a scholar, writer, philosopher and diplomatist, was one of the first men of his day.

Henry Lee, the fifth son of Richard Lee, married a Bland. This is the ancestor of our General Lee. His son Richard was Squire Lee, of Lee Hall. His only daughter married a Fitzhugh. Henry, the third son, married a Miss Grymes, and left five sons and three daughters, viz: Henry, who was colonel in the Revolution; Charles, Richard Bland, Theodoric and Edmund; also, Mary, Lucy and Anne.

General Henry Lee married twice; first, with Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, by whom he had a son (Henry) and a daughter (Lucy); and afterwards with Ann, daughter of Charles Carter, of Shirly, by whom he had three sons, Charles Carter, Robert Edmund and Sidney Smith, and two daughters, Ann and Mildred. General Henry Lee resided at Stratford.

Henry Lee, the son of the first wife, was a Major in the war of 1812, and wrote the "Strictures on the Writings of Jefferson;" also a Life of Benaparte. Sidney Smith Lee was a Commodore in the old United States navy, and is now chief of the Bureau of Orders and Detail, Navy Department, in Richmond. He commanded at Drewry's Bluff for a long time. Robert Edmund Lee is at Petersburg—the *General Lee* of this day.

He married Miss Custis, of Arlington, in Alexandria county, the daughter and heiress of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, who married Mrs Custis, his mother.

General Lee has three sons—Brigadier-General G. W. Custis Lee, aid-de-camp to the President (he passed No. 1 at West Point); Major-General W. H. F. Lee, commanding a division of cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia, and Robert Edmund Lee, who entered the army, at the instance of his father, as a private in the Rockbridge artillery. He is now on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee. Besides these children, General Lee had four daughters—Mary, Anne, Agnes and Mildred—all of them unmarried, and one of whom (Anne) has died during the war. General W. H. F. Lee married a Miss Wickham, who died a year or two since.

General Fitzhugh Lee, of the cavalry, is the son of Commodore Lee.

[From the Christian Intelligencer.]

A SCRAP FROM HERODOTUS.

Psammenitus, King of Egypt, sat in the city gate. He had seen his legions swept away like chaff before the savage onslaught of the invaders, and had found unavailing the heroism of the scanty few who had escaped the butchery at Pelusium, only to find captivity or death at the storming of the citadel at Memphis. And now his kinghood was but mockery, and his empire had passed to his conquerer, Cambyses, who had placed him at the gate only to refine his tortures. About him were the captive nobles of his court, whose years had prevented their participation in the two battles, wondering what new thing was to befall them, and gazing upon the mystic symbols of their pagan gods, which looked from wall and obelisk unansweringly to the mute prayers with which they prayed to them.

Far down the vista of the great street a procession of female slaves seemed to be approaching; each with a water pitcher on her head, and watched by a common soldier of Cambyses' army. On they came silently, under the shadow of sphinx or pillar, and past the vast *facade* of temple, and palace, and all the grand sculpture of Memphis, the hundred-gated. As the mute procession came close to the gate the pitcher-bearers, clad in the coarse cloth which only slaves wore, glanced at the vanquished king and fettered nobles, and with what a start must these have recognized in those water girls the willowy shapes and sweet, dark loveliness of their daughters, the very gems of their hearts, the court beauties of Egypt! And first among them was the daughter of the king himself.—When the poor girls, who till now had been lapped in luxury and never known the merest breath of adversity, looked thus upon their fathers, they all, fathers and daughters alike, broke out into an agony of tears, and together they bewailed the humiliation and the misery which drooped over them so hopelessly. But Psammenitus sat silent and motionless, his eyes fixed upon the ground, his hands clasped over his knee, and no quivering muscle nor starting tear spoke of his anguish.

And after this the monarch saw his son led out with two thousand young Egyptian nobles to expiate with their blood the violation of a flag of truce by the phrensied Memphisans; and they passed by, in the footsteps of their sisters, each with a halter about his neck and a bit in his teeth; yet even at this sight Psammenitus showed no alteration of that awful calm, although in front and on either side of him were ringing the imprecations and entreaties of the doomed victims and of their fathers.

But now came before his view one who had been a high officer of his court and a boon companion in his hours of revery. Stripped he was of his superb robe of state—the fabric of some Babalonian loom—ragged, dirty, and begging charity from the jeering scum of the Persian army, and seeing this man, Psammenitus broke out into a very bitterness of weeping and called to the friend of his more fortunate days, and smote upon his head, and seemed utterly overcome by his grief.

Cambyses, hearing of all this, sent a messenger asking why he had calmly witnessed his daughter disgraced, and his son led out to execution, and did so lament the misery of a fellow who was not even his own blood. And Psammenitus replied:

Go, say to whom Fate has made my master, that there are thoughts too deep for tears, that weeping never can befit those paralysing griefs that cannot be remembered—whose grip, like the impact of the coiner's die, changes in an instant, and forever, the heart they have enstamped. My sorrow for children seemed at its birth already older than the dawn of Achæmenian monarchies—than Thebes—than Tyns; and this monster agony has many shapes, yet no one that sleeps not far beneath muscle, and heart, and body in that dim, mysterious, deathless thing—the soul. And this soul of mine seems in its sad existence a something apart from my other life, all too for the grasp of the compulsive passion of a perishable humanity, all too sacred in its misery to be approached by more mind or mere body. Gone from me, and gone forever, are the golden throne and royal robes of my ancestors; and the sceptre which, through three hundred reigns has ruled the teeming millions of the plentiful Thebais. My darlings, too, are gone from me, and nevermore shall gladden my crushed heart:—can sorrows so divine in their immensity ever outwardly be mourned. But in the sufferings, unmerited, of that dear friend of mine I saw but human fortune, and all my human heart went out to him. Tears his sad case demands who, having fallen from abundance and prosperity, has come to beggary and hishonor on the threshhold of old age.

When this answer was brought back to Cambyses, the Egyptians relate that Croesus (who had accompanied the invading army) wept, and Persians, who were near, wept also; and Cambyses himself was so touched with admiring pity, that he ordered the son of Psammenitus to be taken out from among those who were to be executed, and returned unharmed to his father.

MARION.

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

On the sad sea shore! Always to hear the moaning of these most dismal waves!

Listen. I will tell you my story—my story of love, of misery, of black despair.

I am a moral Frenchman. She whom I adore, whom I adore still, is the wife of a fat Marquis. A man without a soul—a man without sentiment—who cares nothing for moonlight and music. A low, practical man, who pays his debts. I hate him.

II

She, my soul's delight, my Empress, my angel, is superbly beautiful.

I loved her at first sight—devoted, madly.

She dashed past me in her coupe. I saw her but a moment—perhaps an instant—but she took me a captive then and there, forevermore. Forevermore!

I followed her wherever she went. At length she chanced to notice, to smile upon me. My motto was, en avant. That is a French word, I got it out of the back part of Webster's dictionary.

III.

She wrote me that I might come and see her at her own house. O joy, joy unutterable!—to see her at her own house!

I went to see her after midnight, in the soft moonlight.

She came down the graveled walk to meet me, on this beautiful midsummer night—came to me in pure white, her golden hair in splendid disorder—strangely beautiful, yet in tears!

She told me her fresh grievances.

The Marquis, always a despot, has lately missused her most vilely.

That morning, at breakfast, he had cursed the fishballs and sneered at the pickled onions.

She is a good cook. The neighbors will tell you so. And to be told by the base Marquis—a man who, previous to the marriage, had lived at the cheap eating houses—to be told by him that her manner of trying fishballs was a failure, it was too much.

Her tears fell fast. I, too, wept. I mixed my sobs with hers. "Fly with me!" I cried.

Her lips met mine. I held her in my arms. I felt her breath upon my cheek. It was honey.

"Fly with me to New York! I will write romances for the Sunday papers—real French romances, with morals to them. My style will be appreciated. Shop girls and young mercantile persons will adore it, and I will amass wealth with my ready pen."

Ere she could reply—ere she could articulate her ecstacy—her husband, the Marquis, crept snake like upon me.

Shall I write it? He kicked me out of the garden—he kicked me into the street.

I did not return. I, so ethereal, so full of soul, of sentiment, of sparkling originality. He so gross, so practical, so lop-eared!

Had I returned, the creature would have kicked me again.

So I left Paris for this place—this place, so lonely, so dismal.

Ah me!

Oh dear!

A. Ward.

Outrages in Charleston.—We have heard, says the Charleston *Mercury*, of several cases of outrage and waylaying during the past night or two, by soldiers temporarily camped here while passing through to other points, and the darkness of the city, without moon or light, has no doubt increased, and in many cases provoked the outrage.

On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, a party of five or six soldiers tried to force an entrance into a respectable house, on the east side of Smith street, when one of the lady occupants called to a servant directly opposite to know if the Colonel was at home to protect them. The servant replied that her master was absent on duty; whereupon, the party of soldiers made an assault on the Colonel's house, where some young ladies were spending the evening. Not being able to force an entrance, one of the party deliberately fired his pistol through the window, the ball from which, rebounding from the opposite wall, fell at the feet of the lady of the house. It was most miraculous that some of the fair inmates of the room were not injured.

A house in Bull street was assailed, and five or six bullet marks on the door and gate attest the recklessness of the party engaged.

A man was knocked down in Coming street, and after receiving a severe beating, was robbed of his pocketbook, containing $1200.

The younger brother of our worthy Provost Marshal was also assailed in Cannon street by three soldiers, who charged bayonets on him, asking for money or something to drink. He was relieved from their presence only by drawing his revolver.

Many other cases have been reported, but these are sufficient to call the attention of our military authorities to the matter, which we sincerely hope will be rectified.

"TWO GLADIATORS."

Under this head the Charleston *Mercury* says:

The Confederacy at this moment is in much the condition of a man who, having more than once got his enemy under him, with his knee upon his breast, and his hand upon his throat, is while in the act of dealing him his death blow, assailed from behind by one whom he had supposed to be his best friend, whilst the enemy is released from his grasp for the third or fourth time. Staggering upon his legs from repeated blows behind, confronting his released and enraged antagonist—weakened in strength, shaken in nerve, sick at heart—his efforts all vain, his skill all vain, his success all vain, exhausted by his long struggle, stunned by the foul blows, reeling, he still bears up and endeavors to summon back his ebbing energies. If conquered, he falls not by the force of the enemy in front, but by the unlooked for blows from behind.—Yet, had he expected this foul play, could he at any time by one effort have felled this puny creature in his rear. Even yet he might free himself of his presence, and, retreating slowly before his antagonist in front, gradually collect his strength and hurl him back to the ground.

Will he do it? or will he suffer himself to perish by this foul play?

Resigned.—Col. G. H. Faribault of this county, has resigned his position as Colonel of the 47th Reg't N. C. Troops.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Jan. 10.—The following was received last night:

Macon, Jan. 10.—*To Gen. Cooper:* Gen. Hood reports from Tupelo, 6th, that Thomas appeared to be moving up the Tennessee river. Up to nine o'clock, A. M., on the 5th, scouts report six gunboats and sixty transports had passed Savannah going towards East Port, loaded with troops and supplies.

[Signed] G. T. Beauregard.

The following was received to-day:

Charleston, Jan. 9.—*To His Excellency Jefferson Davis:*—Wheeler's cavalry have been organized under my direction and supervision and now consists of three divisions and eight brigades. It is a well organized and an efficient body. Reports of its disorganization and demoralization are without foundation, and depredations credited to his command can generally be traced to bands of marauders claiming to belong to it. I know nothing at present to add to its effectiveness except the promotion of ——— for which recommendations have been sent in.

(Signed) W. J. Hardee

Science and Gallantry.—The philosophers of Bath have been discussing a somewhat strange question—the relative temperature of the two sexes. Aristotle attributed greater warmth to the male, but some who came after him disputed this assertion. Now, it seems, if Dr. Davy's experiments are correct, the great Greek was right. Dr. Davy has recently made some observations, using a chronometer of great delicacy, and taking for the purpose of his experiment three men and three women, all in good health. The temperature of the men varied between 99 and 99½, that of the women between 97¾ and 98. Some discussion arose upon these statements, which gave the president of the section an opportunity of showing that science can be gallant as well as statistical. Whatever difference of opinion there might be, he said, as to the accuracy of Dr. Davy's conclusions, all would agree that if men were warmer bodied than women, the women were the more warm hearted.

Fig trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning; the beech, larch, fir and chestnut are obnoxious to it; but the trees which attract it most are the oak, yew and Lombardy poplar.—Whence it follows that the last are the trees most proper to be placed near a building, since they will act like so many lightning conductors to it. Again, the electrified fluid attacks in preference such trees as are verging to decay by reason of age or disease.

Reynolds, the dramatist, once met a free-and-easy actor, who told him that he had passed three festive days at the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of ——, without an invitation. He had gone there on the assumption that, as my lord and lady were not on speaking terms, each would suppose that the other had invited him, and so it turned out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 × 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Twelve Valuable

NEGROES

At Auction!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell the following Negroes:

1 Man 19 years old,
1 Woman 34 years old, a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and weaver,
2 Girls, 15 years old, with infants,
1 Girl, 12 " " accustomed to do housework.
1 Boy, 13 " "
1 Boy, 11 " "
1 Boy, 10 " "
1 Girl, 13 " "
1 " 10 " "

These negroes are all sound and healthy, and sold for no fault. Several more will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 12-tds Auctioneers.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

General Auction and Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:

Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte,
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

Negroes

At Auction.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks house servants, farm hands, &c.

—ALSO—

Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. W. F. ASKEW & CO.
Jan 12 td

Hog Strayed.

ESCAPED FROM MY PEN, AT MY RESIDENCE IN this city, on Monday evening last, a black Sow, fat, weighing about 150 lbs. Will pay a reasonable reward for her return or information so I get her.

Jan 12-3t WM. WHITE.